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PROCEEDINGS of a BOARD of REBEL GENERAL OFFICERS, held by order of General WASHINGTON, Commander in Chief of the rebel army in America, respecting Major JOHN ANDREE, Adjutant General of the British army. Sept. 29. 1780.
Published at Philadelphia by order of the Congress.
Extracts of letters from General Washington to the President of Congress, Robinson's House, in the Highlands, Sept. 26. 1780.

SIR,
I HAVE the honour to inform Congress, that I arrived here yesterday about twelve o'clock, on my return from Hartford. Some hours previous to my arrival, Major General Arnold went from his quarters, which were at this place, and, as it was supposed, over the river to the garrison at West Point; whither I proceeded myself, in order to visit the post. I found Gen. Arnold had not been there during the day; and, on my return to his quarters, he was still absent. In the mean time, a packet had arrived from Lieutenant Colonel Jamieson, announcing the capture of a John Anderson, who was endeavouring to go to New York with several interesting and important papers, all in the handwriting of Gen. Arnold. This was also accompanied with a letter from the prisoner, avowing himself to be Major John Andre, Adjutant General to the British army, relating the manner of his capture, and endeavouring to show that he did not come under the description of a spy. From these several circumstances, and information that the General seemed to be thrown into some degree of agitation, on receiving a letter a little time before he went from his quarters, I was led to conclude immediately that he had heard of Major Andre's captivity, and that he would, if possible, escape to the enemy, and accordingly took such measures as appeared the most probable to apprehend him; but he had embarked in a barge, and proceeded down the river, under a flag, to the Vulture sloop of war, which lay at some miles below Stony and Verplank's Point. He wrote me a letter after he got on board. Major Andre is not arrived yet; but I hope he is secure, and that he will be here to day. I have been, and am taking precautions, which I trust will prove effectual, to prevent the important consequences which this conduct, on the part of Gen. Arnold, was intended to produce. I do not know the party that took Major Andre; but it is said that it consisted only of a few militia, who acted in such a manner upon the occasion, as does them the highest honour, and proves them to be men of great virtue. As soon as I know their names, I shall take pleasure in transmitting them to Congress.

SIR,
I have the honour to inclose Congress a copy of the proceedings of a Board of General Officers in the cause of Major Andre, Adjutant General to the British army. This officer was executed in pursuance of the sentence of the Board, on Monday the 2d instant, at 12 o'clock, at our late camp at Tappan. Besides the proceedings, I transmit copies of sundry letters respecting the matter, which are all that passed on the subject, not included in the proceedings.

I have now the pleasure to communicate the names of the three persons who captured Major Andre, and who refused to release him, notwithstanding the most earnest importunities, and assurances of a liberal reward on his part. Their names are, JOHN PAULDING, DAVID WILLIAMS, and ISAAC VAN WERT.

PROCEEDINGS of a Board of General Officers, held by order of His Excellency General Washington, Commander in Chief of the army in the United States of America, respecting Major Andre, Adjutant General of the British army, Sept. 29. 1780, at Tappan, in the State of New York.
PRESENT,
Major General GREEN, President.
Major Gen. Lord Stirling,
Major Gen. St. Clair,
Major Gen. the Marquis de la Fayette,
Major Gen. Howe,
Major Gen. the Baron de Steuben,
Brigadier Gen. Parsons,
Brigadier Gen. Clinton,
Brigadier Gen. Knox,
Brigadier Gen. Glover,
Brigadier Gen. Patterson,
Brigadier Gen. Hand,
Brigadier Gen. Huntington,
Brigadier Gen. Starke,
John Laurens, Judge Advocate General.

Major Andre, Adjutant General to the British army, was brought before the Board, and the following letter from Gen. Washington to the Board, dated Head Quarters, Tappan, September 29th, 1780, was laid before them, and read.

GENTLEMEN,
Major Andre, Adjutant General to the British army, will be brought before you for examination. He came within our lines in the night, on an interview with Major General Arnold, and in an assumed character, and was taken within our lines, in a disguised habit, with a pass under a feigned name, and with the inclosed papers concealed upon him. After a careful examination, you will be pleased, as speedily as possible, to report a precise state of his case, together with your opinion of the light in which he ought to be considered, and the punishment that ought to be inflicted. The Judge Advocate will attend to assist in the examination, who has sundry other papers relative to this matter, which he will lay before the Board.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant,
G. WASHINGTON.
The Board of General Officers, convened at Tappan.

The names of the officers composing the Board were read to Major Andre, and on his being asked whether he confessed the matters contained in the letter from his Excellency General Washington to the Board, or denied them, he said, in addition to his letter to General Washington, dated Salem, the 24th September 1780, which was read to the Board, and acknowledged by Major Andre to have been written by him, which letter is as follows:

SIR,
WHAT I have as yet said concerning myself, was in the justifiable attempt to be extorted; I am too little accustomed to duplicity to have succeeded.
I beg your Excellency will be persuaded, that no alteration in the temper of my mind, or apprehension for my safety, induces me to take the step of addressing you, but that it is to secure myself from an imputation of having assumed a mean character for treacherous purposes or self-interest. A conduct incompatible with the principles that actuated me, as well as with my condition in life.

"It is to vindicate my fame that I speak, and not to solicit security.
"The person in your possession is Major John Andre, Adjutant General to the British army.
"The influence of one Commander in the army of his adversary is an advantage taken in war. A correspondence for this purpose I held, as confidential (in the present instance) with his Excellency Sir Henry Clinton.

"To favour it, I agreed to meet upon ground not within posts of either army, a person who was to give me intelligence; I came up in the Vulture man of war for this effect, and was fetched by a boat from the shore to the beach; being there, I was told that the approach of day would prevent my return, and that I must be concealed until the next night. I was in my regimentals, and had fairly risked my person.
"Against my stipulation, my intention, and without my knowledge before hand, I was conducted within one of your posts. Your Excellency may conceive my sensation on this occasion, and well imagine how much more I must have been affected, by a refusal to reconduct me back the next night as I had been brought. This became a prisoner, I had to conceal my escape; I quitted my uniform, and was passed another way in the night, without the American posts, to neutral ground; and informed I was beyond all armed parties, and left to pass or New York. I was taken at Tarry Town by some volunteers.

"Thus, as I have had the honour to relate, was I betrayed (being Adjutant General of the British army) into the vile condition of an enemy in disguise within your posts.

"Having avowed myself a British officer, I have nothing to reveal but what relates to myself, which is true on the honour of an officer and a gentleman.

"The request I have to make to your Excellency, and I am conscious that I address myself well, is, that in any rigorous policy may dictate, a decency of conduct towards me may mark, that though unfortunate, I am branded with nothing dishonourable; as no motive could be mine, but the service of my King, and as I was involuntarily an impostor.

"Another request is, that I may be permitted to write an open letter to Sir Henry Clinton, and another to a friend for clothes and linen.

"I take the liberty to mention the condition of some gentlemen at Charlestown, who being either on parole or under protection, were engaged in a conspiracy against us. Though their situation is not similar, they are objects who may be sent in exchange for me, or are persons whom the treatment I receive might affect.

"It is in my mind, Sir, in a residence in the vicinity of your mind, then on account of your superior station, that I have chosen to importune you with this letter. I have the honour to be, with great respect, Sir, your excellency's most obedient, and most humble servant,
JOHN ANDRE, Adj. Gen.

His Excellency Gen. Washington, &c. &c.
That he came on shore from the Vulture sloop of war in the night of the 21st of September instant, somewhere under the Haverstraw Mountain. That the boat he came on shore in carried no flag, that he had on a fur coat over his regimentals, and that he wore his fur coat when he was taken. That he met General Arnold on the shore, and had an interview with him there. He also said, that when he left the Vulture sloop of war, it was understood he was to return that night; but it was then doubted, and if he could not return, he was promised to be concealed on shore in a place of safety, until the next night, when he was to return in the same manner he came on shore; and when the next day came, he was solicitous to get back, and made enquiries, in the course of the day, how he should return, when he was informed he could not return that way, and he must take the route he did afterwards. He also said, that the first notice he had of his being within any of our posts, was, being challenged by the sentry, which was the first night he was on shore. He also said, that the evening of the 22d of September instant, he passed King's Ferry, between our posts of Stony and Verplank's Points, in the first he is at present in, and which he said was not his regimentals; and which dress he prepared after he landed from the Vulture, and when he was within our posts; and that he was proceeding to New York, but was taken on his way at Tarry Town, as he mentioned in his letter on Saturday the 23d of September instant, about nine o'clock in the morning.

The following papers were laid before the Board, and shewed to Major Andre, who confessed to the Board, that they were found on him when he was taken; and said they were concealed in his boot, except the pass—

A pass from General Arnold to John Anderson which name Major Andre acknowledged to be assumed.
Artillery Orders, Sept. 5. 1780.
Estimate of the force at West Point and its dependencies, September 1780.
Estimate of men to man the works at West Point, &c.
Return of Ordnance at West Point, Sept. 1780.
Remarks on works at West Point.

Copy of a state of matters laid before a council of war, by his Excellency General Washington, held the 6th of September 1780.
A letter signed John Anderson, dated Sept. 7. 1780, to Colonel Sheldon, was also laid before the Board, and shewed to Major Andre, which he acknowledged to have been written by him, and is as follows:

SIR,
I am told my name is made known to you, and that I may hope your indulgence in permitting me to meet a friend near your out posts. I will endeavour to obtain permission to go out with a flag which will be sent to Dobb's Ferry on Monday next, the 12th, at twelve o'clock, when I shall be happy to meet Mr G—.

Should I not be allowed to go, the officer who is to command the effort, between whom and myself no distinction need be made, can speak on the affair.

Let me entreat you, Sir, to favour a matter so interesting to the parties concerned, and which is of so private a nature, that the public on either side can not be injured by it.

I shall be happy on my part, of doing any act of kindness to you, in a family or property concern of a similar nature.

I trust I shall not be detained; but should any old grudge be a cause for it, I should rather risk that, than neglect the business in question, or assume a mysterious character, to carry on an innocent affair; and, as friends have advised, get to your lines by stealth. I am, Sir, with all regard, your most obedient humble servant,
JOHN ANDERSON.

Colonel Sheldon.
Major Andre observed, that this letter could be of no force in the case in question, as it was written in New York, when he was under the orders of General Clinton; but that it tended to prove that it was not his intention to come within our lines.

The Board having interrogated Major Andre about his conception of coming on shore under the faction of a flag, he said, that it was impossible for him to suppose he came on shore under that faction; and added, that if he came on shore under that faction, he certainly might have returned under it.

Major Andre having acknowledged the preceding facts, and being asked whether he had any thing to say respecting them, answered, he left them to operate with the Board.

The examination of Major Andre being concluded, he was remanded into custody.

The following letters were laid before the Board and read—Benedict Arnold's letter to General Washington, dated September 25. 1780. Colonel Robinson's letter to General Washington, dated September 25. 1780, and General Clinton's letter, dated the 26th of September 1780 (inclosing a letter of the same date from Benedict Arnold), to General Washington.

SIR,
On board the Vulture, Sept. 25. 1780.
The heart which is conscious of its own rectitude, cannot attempt to palliate a step which the world may censure as wrong; I have ever acted from a principle of love to my country, since the commencement of the present unhappy contest between Great-Britain and the Colonies; the same principle of love to my country actuates my present conduct, however it may appear inconsistent to the world, who very seldom judge right of any man's actions.

I have no favour to ask for myself. I have too often experienced the ingratitude of my country to attempt it; but from the known humanity of your Excellency, I am induced to ask your protection for Mrs. Arnold, from every insult and injury that a mistaken vengeance of my country may expose her to. It ought to fall only on me; she is as good and as innocent as an angel, and incapable of doing wrong. I beg she may be permitted to return to her friends in Philadelphia, or to come to me, as she may choose. From your Excellency I have no fears on her account, but she may suffer from the mistaken fury of the country.

I have to request that the inclosed letter may be delivered to Mrs. Arnold, and be permitted to write to me.

I have only to ask that my clothes and baggage, which are of little consequence, may be sent to me; if required, their value shall be paid in money. I have the honour to be with great regard and esteem, your Excellency's most obedient humble servant.

His Excellency General Washington.

N. B. In justice to the Gentlemen of my family, Col. Warwick and Major Franks, I think myself in honour bound to declare, that they as well as Joshua Smith, Esq; (who I know is suspected) are totally ignorant of any transactions of mine, that they had reason to believe were injurious to the public.

SIR,
I am this moment informed that Major Andre, Adjutant General of his Majesty's army in America, is detained as a prisoner by the army under your command. It is therefore incumbent on me to inform you of the manner of his falling into your hands:—He went up with a flag at the request of General Arnold, on public business with him, and

Left it should be supposed that Col. Sheldon, to whom the above letter is addressed, was privy to the plot carrying on by General Arnold, it is to be observed, that the letter was found among Arnold's papers, and had been transmitted by Col. Sheldon; who, it appears from a letter, on the 9th of September to Arnold, which inclosed it, had never heard of John Anderson before. Arnold, in his answer on the 10th, acknowledged he had not communicated it to him, though he had informed him that he expected a person would come from New York, for the purpose of bringing him intelligence.

It appears, by the same letter, that Arnold had written to Mr. Anderson, under the signature of Gustavus. His words are, "I was obliged to write with great caution to him, my letter was signed Gustavus, to prevent my discovery, in case it fell into the hands of the enemy."

had his permit to return by land to New-York. Under these circumstances Major Andre cannot be detained by you, without the greatest violation of flags, and contrary to the custom and usage of all nations; and, as I imagine you will see this matter in the same point of view as I do, I must desire you will order him to be set at liberty, and allowed to return immediately. Every step that Major Andre took, was by the advice and direction of Gen. Arnold, even that of taking a feigned name, and of course not liable to censure for it. I am, Sir, not forgetting our former acquaintance, your very humble servant.

REV. ROBINSON, Col. Loy. Americ."
His Excellency General Washington.
SIR,
Being informed that the King's Adjutant General in America has been stopped under Major General Arnold's passports, and is detained a prisoner in your Excellency's army, I have the honour to inform you, Sir, that I permitted Major Andre to go to Major General Arnold, at the particular request of that General Officer. You will perceive, Sir, by the inclosed paper, that a flag of truce was sent to receive Major Andre, and passports granted for his return. I therefore can have no doubt but your Excellency will immediately direct that this officer has permission to return to my orders at New-York. I have the honour to be your Excellency's most obedient, and most humble servant.

H. CLINTON.
His Excellency General Washington.
SIR,
In answer to your Excellency's message, respecting your Adjutant General, Major Andre, and desiring my idea of the reasons why he is detained, being under my passports, I have the honour to inform you, Sir, that I apprehend a few hours must return Major Andre to your Excellency's orders, as that officer is assuredly under the protection of a flag of truce sent by me to him for the purpose of a conversation, which I requested to hold with him relating to myself, and which I wished to communicate, through that officer to your Excellency.

I commanded at the time at West Point, and had an undoubted right to send my flag of truce for Major Andre, who came to me under that protection; and having held my conversation with him, I delivered him confidential papers in my own hand writing, to deliver to your Excellency; thinking it much proper he should return by land, I directed him to make use of the feigned name of John Anderson, under which he had by my direction come on shore, and gave him my passports to go to the White Plains on his way to New York. This officer cannot therefore fall of being sent to New York, as he was invited to a conversation with me, for which I sent him a flag of truce, and finally gave him passports for his safe return to your Excellency; all which I had then a right to do, being in the actual service of America, under the orders of General Washington, and Commanding General at West Point and its dependencies.

I have the honour to be your Excellency's most obedient and very humble servant.

B. ARNOLD.
His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton.
The Board having considered the letter from his Excellency General Washington respecting Major Andre, Adjutant General to the British army, the confession of Major Andre, and the papers produced to them,—Report to his Excellency the Commander in Chief the following facts which appear to them relative to Major Andre:

First, That he came on shore from the Vulture sloop of war, in the night of the 21st of September instant, on an interview with General Arnold, in a private and secret manner.

Secondly, That he changed his dress within our lines, and under a feigned name, and in a disguised habit passed our works at Stony and Verplank's Points, the evening of the twenty-second of September instant, at Tarrytown, in a disguised habit, being on his way to New York, and when taken, he had in his possession several papers, which contained intelligence for the enemy.

The Board having maturely considered these facts, Do also report to his Excellency General Washington, that Major Andre, Adjutant General to the British army, ought to be considered as a spy from the enemy; and that, agreeable to the law and usage of nations, it is their opinion, he ought to suffer death.

Nathaniel Green, M. General-President.
Stirling, M. G.
R. Howe, M. G.
Ar. St. Clair, M. G.
La Fayette, M. G.
Stuben, M. G.
H. Knox, B. G.
James Clinton, B. G.
John Patterson, B. G.
John Stark, B. G.
Edw. Hand, B. G.
Sam. H. Parsons, B. G.
John Glover, B. G.
Artillery.
J. Huntington, B. G.
J. Laurens, J. A. C.

Copy of a letter from Major Andre, Adjutant-General, to Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. &c. &c. &c.

SIR,
Your Excellency is doubtless already apprised of the manner in which I was taken, and possibly of the serious light in which my conduct is considered, and the rigorous determination that is impending.

Under these circumstances, I have obtained Gen. Washington's permission to send you this letter; the object of which is, to remove from your breast any suspicion, that I could imagine I was bound by your Excellency's orders to expose myself to what has happened. The events of coming within an enemy's posts, and of changing my dress, which led me to my present situation, were contrary to my own intentions, as they were to your orders; and the circuitous route, which I took to return, was imposed (perhaps unavoidably) without alternative upon me.

I am perfectly tranquil in mind, and prepared for any fate, to which an honest zeal for my King's service may have devoted me.

I addressing myself to your Excellency on this occasion, the force of all my obligations to you, and of the attachment and gratitude I bear you, recurs to me. With all the warmth of my heart, I give you thanks for your Excellency's profuse kindness to me; and I send you the most earnest wishes for your welfare, which a faithful, affectionate, and respectful attendant can frame.

I have a mother and three sisters, to whom the value of my commission would be an object, as the loss of Grenada has much affected



their income. It is needless to be more explicit on this subject; I am persuaded of your Excellency's goodness.

"I receive the greatest attention from his Excellency, General Washington, and from every person under whose charge I happen to be placed. I have the honour to be, with the most respectful attachment, Your Excellency's most obedient and most humble servant,

JOHN ANDRE.

His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. &c. &c. &c.

Copy of a letter from his Excellency General Washington, to his Excellency Sir Henry Clinton.

SIR,
In answer to your Excellency's letter of the 26th inst. which I had the honour to receive, I am to inform you, that Major Andre was taken under such circumstances, as would have justified the most summary proceedings against him. I determined, however, to refer his case to the examination and decision of a Board of General Officers, who have reported, on his free and voluntary confession and letters, "That he came on shore from the Vulture sloop of war, in the night of the 21st of September," &c. &c. as in the report of the Board of General Officers.

From these proceedings, it is evident, Major Andre was employed in the execution of measures very foreign to the objects of flags of truce, and such as they were never meant to authorize or countenance in the most distant degree; and this gentleman confessed, with the greatest candour, in the course of his examination, "That it was impossible for him to suppose, he came on shore under the sanction of a flag."

"I have the honour to be your Excellency's Most obedient and most humble servant,

G. WASHINGTON."

His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton.

SIR,
New York, Sept. 30. 1780.

From your Excellency's letter of this date, I am persuaded the Board of General Officers, to whom you referred the case of Major Andre, can't have been rightly informed of all the circumstances on which a judgment ought to be formed. I think it of the highest moment to humanity, that your Excellency should be perfectly apprized of the state of this matter, before you proceed to put that judgment in execution.

"For this reason, I shall send his Excellency Lieutenant-General Robertson, and two other gentlemen, to give you a true state of facts, and to declare to you my sentiments and resolutions. They will set out to-morrow as early as the wind and tide will permit, and wait near Dobb's Ferry for your permission and safe conduct, to meet your Excellency, or such persons as you may appoint, to converse with them on this subject. I have the honour to be

Your Excellency's most obedient, And humble servant, H. CLINTON.

P. S. The Hon. Andrew Elliot, Esq; Lieut. Governor, and the Hon. William Smith, Chief Justice, of this province, will attend his Excellency Lieut. Gen. Robertson.

His Excellency General Washington.

Lieut. Gen. Robertson, Mr Elliott, and Mr Smith came up in a flag vessel to Dobb's Ferry, agreeable to the above letter. The two last were not suffered to land. General Robertson was permitted to come on shore, and was met by Major General Greene, who verbally reported that General Robertson mentioned to him in substance what is contained in his letter of the 2d of Oct. to Gen. Washington.

Greyhound schooner, Flag of Truce, Dobb's Ferry, Oct. 2. 1780.

SIR,
A note I have from General Greene leaves me in doubt if his memory had served him to relate to you, with exactness, the substance of the conversation that passed between him and myself on the subject of Major Andre. In an affair of so much consequence to my friend, to the two armies, and humanity, I would leave no possibility of a misunderstanding, and therefore take the liberty to put in writing the substance of what I said to General Greene.

"I offered to prove, by the evidence of Colonel Robinson, and the officers of the Vulture, that Major Andre went on shore at General Arnold's desire, in a boat sent for him with a flag of truce; that he not only came on shore with the knowledge and under the protection of the General who commanded in the district, but that he took no step while on shore, but by the direction of General Arnold, as will appear by the inclosed letter from him to your Excellency. Under these circumstances I could not, and hoped you would not consider, Major Andre as a spy, for any improper phrase in his letter to you.

"The facts he relates correspond with the evidence I offer; but he admits a conclusion that does not follow. The change of clothes and name was ordered by General Arnold, under whose direction he necessarily was while within his command.

"As General Greene and I did not agree in opinion; I wished, that disinterested gentlemen of knowledge of the law of war and nations might be asked their opinion on the subject, and mentioned Monsieur Knyphausen and General Rochambeau.

"I related that a Captain Robinson had been delivered to Sir Henry Clinton as a spy, and undoubtedly was such; but that it being signified to him that you were desirous that the man should be exchanged, he had ordered him to be exchanged.

"I wished that an intercourse of such civilities as the rules of war admit of, might take off many of its horrors. I admitted that Major Andre had a great share of Sir Henry Clinton's esteem, and that he would be infinitely obliged by his liberation; and that if he was permitted to return with me, I would engage to have any person you would be pleased to name, set at liberty.

"I added, that Sir Henry Clinton had never put to death any person for a breach of the rules of war, though he had, and now has many in his power. Under the present circumstances, much good may arise from humanity, much ill from the want of it. If that could give any weight, I beg leave to add, that your favourable treatment of Major Andre, will be a favour I should ever be intent to return to any you hold dear.

"My memory does not retain, with the exactness I could wish, the words of the letter which General Greene shewed me from Major Andre to your Excellency. For Sir Henry Clinton's satisfaction, I beg you will order a copy of it to be sent to me at New York. I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient, and most humble servant, JAMES ROBINSON.

His Excellency Gen. Washington.

SIR,
New York, Oct. 1. 1780.

"THE polite attention shewn by your Excellency and the gentlemen of your family to Mrs Arnold, when in distress, demands my grateful acknowledgments and thanks, which I beg leave to present.

From your Excellency's letter to Sir Henry Clinton, I find a Board of General Officers have given it as their opinion, that Major Andre comes under the description of a spy. My good opinion of the candour and justice of those gentlemen leads me to believe, that if they had been made fully acquainted with every circumstance respecting Major Andre, that they would by no means have considered him in the light of a spy, or even of a prisoner. In justice to him, I think it my duty to declare, that he came from on board the Vulture at my particular request, by a flag sent on purpose for him by Joshua Smith, Esq; who had permission to go to Dobb's Ferry to carry letters, and for other purposes not mentioned, and to return. This was done as a blind to the spy boats. Mr Smith at the same time had my private directions to go on board the Vulture, and bring on shore Colonel Robinson, or Mr John Anderson, which was the name I had requested Major Andre to assume; at the same time I desired Mr Smith to inform him, that he should have my protection, and a safe passport to return in the same boat, as soon as our business was completed. As several accidents intervened to prevent his being sent on board, I gave him my passport to return by land. Major Andre came on shore in his uniform (without disguise) which, with much reluctance, at my particular and pressing instance, he exchanged for another coat. I furnished him with a horse and saddle, and pointed out the route by which he was to return. And as commanding officer in the department, I had an undoubted right to transact all these matters, which, if wrong, Major Andre ought by no means to suffer for them.

But if, after this just and candid representation of Major Andre's case, the Board of General Officers adhere to their former opinion, I shall suppose it dictated by passion and resentment; and if that gentleman should suffer the severity of their sentence, I shall think my-

self bound, by every tie of duty and honour, to retaliate on such unhappy persons of your army as may fall within my power, that the respect due to flags, and to the law of nations, may be better understood and observed.

I have farther to observe, that forty of the principal inhabitants of South Carolina have justly forfeited their lives, which have hitherto been spared by the clemency of his Excellency Sir Henry Clinton, who cannot in justice extend his mercy to them any longer, if Major Andre suffers; which, in all probability, will open a scene of blood at which humanity will recoil.

Suffer me to intimate to your Excellency, for your own and the honour of humanity, and the love you have of justice, that you suffer not an unjust sentence to touch the life of Major Andre.

But if this warning should be disregarded, and he suffer, I call heaven and earth to witness, that your Excellency will be justly answerable for the torrent of blood that may be spilt in consequence.

I have the honour to be, with due respect, Your Excellency's most obedient,

And very humble servant, B. ARNOLD."

His Excellency Gen. Washington.

SIR,
BUOY'D above the terror of death, by the consciousness of a life devoted to honourable pursuits, and stained with no action that can give me remorse, I trust that the request I make to your Excellency at this serious period, and which is to soften my last moments, will not be rejected.

"Sympathy towards a soldier will surely induce your Excellency and a military tribunal to adapt the mode of my death to the feelings of a man of honour.

"Let me hope, Sir, that if aught in my character impresses you with esteem towards me, if aught in my misfortunes marks me as the victim of policy and not of resentment, I shall experience the operation of these feelings in your breast, by being informed that I am not to die on a gibbet. I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient, And most humble servant, JOHN ANDRE,

Adjut-Gen. to the British army.

His Excellency Gen. Washington.

"The time which elapsed between the capture of Major Andre, which was the 23d of September, and his execution, which did not take place till twelve o'clock on the 2d of October; the mode of trying him; his letter to Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. on the 29th of September, in which he said, "I receive the greatest attention from his Excellency General Washington, and from every person under whose charge I happen to be placed;" not to mention many other acknowledgments which he made of the good treatment he received; mult-evince, that the proceedings against him were not guided by passion or resentment. The practice and usage of war were against his request, and made the indulgence he solicited, circumstanced as he was, inadmissible.

Published by order of Congress, CHA. THOMSON, Sec.

[The above account having been published by Congress, it may, without any violent strain of probability, be conjectured, that they thought General Washington's severity to Major Andre stood in need of some apology. How far the Congress account justifies General Washington's conduct towards the brave Andre, the public will judge for themselves.]

From the London Gazette, Dec. 5.

St James's, Dec. 5.

THE King has been pleased to order letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the kingdom of Ireland, for constituting and appointing John Beresford, John Monk Macon, Richard Townshend, Esqrs; James Lord Clifden of the kingdom of Ireland, together with Sir Hercules Langrish, Bart. in the room of John Lord Naas of the said kingdom, to be his Majesty's Commissioners of the revenue of Excise in Ireland; and also for constituting and appointing the said John Beresford, John Monk Macon, Richard Townshend, Esq; James Lord Clifden, Sir Hercules Langrish, Bart. together with Robert Ross, Esq; in the room of the said John Lord Naas, and John Parnell, Esq; in the room of Sir Robert Waller, Bart. deceased, to be his Majesty's Commissioners of Customs, and Chief Commissioners and Governors of all other his Majesty's revenues in the said kingdom, except the Excise.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Monday, Dec. 4.

A prodigious number of people crowded the avenues and lobby of the House of Commons, about two o'clock to-day, in order to have a sight of Sir Hugh Palliser, who came down about three o'clock, and took his seat, after the usual oath, for Huntingdon, for which place he was elected last week, in the room of Sir George Wombwell, through the influence of Lord Sandwich.

The order of the day being called for, Lord Lisburne moved, that 322,200 l. should be applied to the payment of seamen and marines; and 600,000 l. for ships and docks for the present year.

Mr Thomas Townshend complained much of the bad condition of our navy, and of the inferiority of our flag in every part of Europe. The particular objects, however, of the Hon. Gentleman's speech were to call for an explanation of the great number of Post-captains lately made, and a reason why so many brave and skilful naval officers were at this time unemployed.

Lord Lisburne replied to the Hon. Gentleman, assigning, as the cause of the latter circumstance, that no officers of distinction or eminence, that chused to be employed, were kept at home; and it was not the fault of Government that some officers would not serve their King and country at this particular juncture.

Lord North answered the Hon. Gentleman, as to the first part of his charge, and said, that no Post-captains had lately been made, or at any time during his administration, but such as had been appointed under Commanders abroad, unless they were persons of distinguished merit; and then Ministry thought it but a justice due to the service, to promote them to that rank at home.

The question was then going to be put, when Mr Charles Fox rose, and in a circuitous manner brought into question the old affair of Sir Hugh Palliser, and again insisted upon it, that a person found guilty of having brought a malicious and ill-founded charge against his superior officer, was unfit to be again employed in the service; not that he blamed the Hon. Gentleman, but the first naval Lord, Lord Sandwich, who had again brought him forward.

Here Lord Nugent called the Hon. Gentleman to order, and spoke in defence of Government.

Lord North rose a second time, and avowed the part he had taken in the appointing Sir Hugh Palliser to the government of Greenwich Hospital. Ministry, his Lordship said, had not been induced to that step by the first Court Martial's verdict, but the sentence of the last; and, for his part, he was not ashamed that he had advised the measure, for he would stand by it as long as he should live.

Sir Hugh Palliser then addressed the House, and read a speech from a written paper, in the delivery of which he was an hour and a half upon his legs. Sir Hugh went over the old ground, beginning with the origin of his unhappy quarrel with Admiral Keppel, going through its progress, and stating the issue of it, in which he conceived he had been hardly used. He lamented, he said, he had not sooner preferred his complaint against Admiral Keppel; but that it was never his intention to have done it, had he not been necessitated thereto by the injurious reports that had been so industriously circulated against him abroad. The honourable gentleman also bitterly complained against the Court Martial that sat on Admiral Keppel, and represented them as having acted unjustly, in not permitting him to answer to the charge they had conveyed in their sentence, that he had acted maliciously, and without any foundation. He thought he had been cruelly dealt with, and had done nothing that would render him unworthy the honour that had been conferred upon him; for his part, he was willing to put an end to all differences, and bury every thing in oblivion, tho' if the honourable Admiral (Keppel) persisted in attacking him, he would bring the whole affair again before the Public, and rescue his character from that obliquity with which his enemies had endeavoured to load him.

Admiral Keppel spoke next, disclaiming all idea of a compromise; for he was, on the contrary, willing to undo, if possible, every thing the Court Martial had done, and go over the matter between them afresh, so well satisfied was he with the rectitude of his conduct. The honourable gentleman complained much of the present state of the navy, and said, the best naval officers were kept aloof.

Lord Howe said, he could not possibly think of serving under the present men in power, but no one knew his motive for declining it; for he had never given it to any one of his friends.

Mr Fox rose again, and, in a long and violent speech, full of warmth and violence, attacked the whole administration, charging them with being the betrayers of their country's interest and honour.

Mr John Townshend (second son to Lord Townshend) spoke for the first time, and said, his noble friend (Mr Fox) could not have paid Sir Hugh Palliser a higher compliment, than by saying he did not blame him; but Lord Sandwich, who had the effrontery to appoint him to the Government of Greenwich Hospital.

Mr Smith thought an officer, who had been convicted of bringing an ill-founded and malicious charge against his superior officer, very improper to be again employed in a public station.

Mr Pittney violently defended the measure, and said, the verdict of a court-martial was not to govern the world; they were still to have their own opinion, and he was glad that Government had gone so far in doing justice to Sir Hugh Palliser.

Admiral Pigot closed the debate; and said he had his opinion on the matter, but as it was likely to come before the public again, he should reserve what he had to say on the occasion till the proper time. At half an hour past ten, the question moved by Lord Lisburne was put, and agreed to without a division.

From the London Papers, Dec. 5.

St Roche, Nov. 3. The new paparet for our battery of mortars being finished, we have been employed every night from the 25th in carrying all the materials for forming the Esplanades, &c. The enemy perceiving our works, fired upon us during one whole night, bombs, cannon, and grenades; but they only killed eight of our men, and set fire to some fascines, which were soon extinguished. On the 28th we perceived that the enemy were building some new works without the Land Gate, and no doubt they intend placing an advanced battery there.

Marjelles, Nov. 16. The arrival of divers ships from the Levant, had spread great joy all over the city, when the news came of the safe arrival of our fleet from the West-Indies, and completed our satisfaction. We learn from Cadiz, that the Count de Guichen brought 30 vessels for our port, which are hourly expected; some say escorted by two frigates, and others by six ships of the line, which will go to Toulon to be refitted.

Paris, Nov. 25. By a courier arrived from the Marquis de Montmorin, our Ambassador at Madrid, we are informed, that Count d'Estaing put to sea again the 7th of this month, with 27 sail of the line, of which 37 were French, and 8 Spanish. As it will be a very long time before his fleet come into port, the Duchesse de Luynes, and the Comtesse de Laval, set off for Brest, a few days ago, to satisfy their curiosity on this occasion.

L O N D O N.

This morning some dispatches were received at Lord G. Germain's office from Newfoundland, which were brought over in the Elizabeth, Capt. White, arrived at Dartmouth; by which we are informed, that they have had some very bad weather there, and that a great deal of damage had been done amongst the shipping.

This morning advice was received that Admiral Hood with the fleet bound to the West-Indies passed by Plymouth on Saturday last, where they were joined by three other ships, and proceeded on with a fine wind.

The homeward bound East India fleet from the Cape, are hourly expected to arrive in the Channel; and orders are gone to Admiral Darby to keep a good look out for them, and not to return on any account till he either tells in with them, or hears of their safe arrival.

A letter from Philadelphia says, "We are informed that an intimation of a general exchange of prisoners has, in Mr Washington's public orders, been announced to the army."

A letter has been lately received from Gen. Lee, in which he informs his friend here, that he intends to quit the American service, and retire to Poland.

The accounts from New-York advise, that desertions from the rebel army have been very frequent since Gen. Arnold came in, and often amount to 15 or 20 in a day.

In consequence of the desertion of General Arnold from the rebel army, General Washington suspected that General Morris might be actuated by similar intentions, and therefore indulged him, apparently, with the utmost freedom in his military conduct; observing him, however, latently with the most vigilant precaution. Washington happened to be perfectly right in his ideas; for Morris took the first opportunity of making an advantage of the liberty he enjoyed, and set off for our army; but just as he had come within ten miles of New-York, he was overtaken by a party of the rebel Light Horse, which had been dispatched in pursuit of him. General Morris told them he knew his life was forfeited if they were determined upon carrying him back; that he had fought for America as long as he was convinced that Independence was her aim, but as soon as he discovered that she intended to become an abject appendage to the Crown of France, he had determined to join the standard of Great-Britain, and was then going to accomplish his purpose. This spirited declaration had an unexpected effect upon his pursuers, for they immediately caught the contagion of his feelings, and instead of returning, they all went over to the British army.

We hear his Majesty has ordered a thousand pounds to be paid out of his private purse to the mother and three sisters of the late Major Andre.

The Roebuck packet-boat, arrived at Falmouth, has brought a great number of letters from New-York, which were delivered out this day at the General Post-Office.

Yesterday, at Guildhall, No. 14,846, 39,584, were drawn prizes of 1000 l.

No. 41,153, 47,764, prizes of 500 l.

No. 45,244, 9725, 40,715, prizes of 100 l.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each:

No. 25,537, 4335, 22,431, 27,472, 29,538.

This day, at Guildhall, No. 5836 was drawn a blank, but as first drawn was entitled to 2000 l.

No. 32,068, a prize of 1000 l.

No. 18,208, a prize of 100 l.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each:

No. 144, 30,177, 29,060, 17,272, 40,502, 21,293,

45,614, 6664, 36,398.

EDINBURGH.

Extrait of a letter from London, December 5.

"This day, in the House of Commons, the Speaker having taken the Chair, Mr Ord brought up the resolution of the House the preceding day, for the ordinaries and extraordinaries of the navy, for the year 1781, which was received, and read a first time; but, upon a motion for a second reading, Mr Minchin observed, that he could not think of suffering such large sums to be given away, without farther explanation than had taken place, though he could not go at large into the matter, in 16 thin a House as he was speaking to. He should regret what he had to say after the ensuing recess, when the subject would

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He again before the House upon the third reading of the bill. There was however, one question that he could not but ask for an answer to, through curiosity: In the estimate on the table there was a charge for a surgeon, a mate, and purveyor, at Rhode Island, although the place was no longer in our hands. As this appeared rather extraordinary, the honourable gentleman wished to have it explained.

Lord Lifford said, that, at the time of the estimate, Rhode Island was in our possession.

Mr. M'Carthy replied, that the estimate was for 1781.

Mr. Thomas Townshend said, there were many things he could have wished to have touched upon the day before, but that he had found himself unwilling to interrupt the good humour of the noble Lord in the blue ribbon, (Lord North) who always came to the House in good spirits, and with a degree of pleasantry that never permitted the calamities of the State to break in upon it. He must, however, now beg leave to advert to some things that fell from the noble Lord, whom he wondered was not then in his place, as the subject before the House, as well as all other subjects of a like nature, afforded him a kind of merriment very well worth his embracing. The noble Lord endeavoured to excuse himself for the number of Flag Officers and Post-Captains that had been lately appointed; but he was far from being able to understand what fell from him as any sort of excuse. He wished to know why we were to have so many more Flag Officers now than at any former period of time? In the year 1762, we had no more than twenty-eight, and the war we were then engaged in was very extensive, and truly glorious. At present, we had no less than sixty-eight Flag Officers, and three-and-twenty of those unemployed. The Honourable Gentleman talked much of the great additional expense incurred by the Public on the occasion, and again called for a reason. With respect to the number of promotions of Post-Captains, the noble Lord had told the House that all of them had been appointed abroad, except some few preferred immediately at home for some singular services. But what was really the fact? If the greater part of those Post-Captains had received their appointments under Sir George Brydges Rodney, Admiral Byron, or any other Commander serving abroad, their promotions had in all probability originated at home, for he believed few Lieutenants went out without being loaded with recommendations from home; so that all the Post-Captains were in reality made at home. The Honourable Gentleman adverted to the unemployment of so many officers of eminence in the naval service, and said he did not mean to exclude Sir Robert Harland and Admiral Campbell from those that ought, in his opinion, to be employed. Administration, indeed, had said it was not their fault. But had Admiral Montagu declined serving his country? Had he not, on the contrary, offered his services? Admiral Campbell, too, he understood, had tendered his services. Why, too, was Admiral Barrington neglected? The Honourable Gentleman particularly mentioned the name of Lord Howe, and it was to be lamented, that at a time like the present, a man who had all his life been the pride of the navy, should be kept at home. But the noble Lord had said, it would be madness in him to employ the person he had spoken of. If that was madness, he would tell the House, that Lord Anson had always been in a state of infirmity, for it had been the rule of his conduct to employ the best officers. He had given a flag to his honourable friend near him, (Admiral Keppel) and he would, perhaps, have augmented the number of Flag Officers and Post-Captains, but that he knew how much it would have increased the burdens of the nation. The honourable gentleman took up the charge brought by the honourable member who spoke immediately before him, respecting the estimate of a Surgeon's Mate and Purveyor at Rhode Island, now that the place was in the hands of the enemy; and said, he doubted not but that Administration could well justify that, as well as other things, though, if they pleased, he would for once be a volunteer in their service. He well remembered, he said, a precedent that would soon convince the honourable gentleman, Mr. Minchen, that what he complained of was nothing extraordinary; for, if he would but look at the naval extraordinaries for some few years past, he would find a charge made, and allowed for the Government of Senegal, after the French had taken it from us. After defending the measure complained of by Mr. Minchen in this ludicrous strain, the Honourable Gentleman concluded by observing, that the matter before the House was of too serious a nature to pass without a farther investigation, but that he would reserve himself for another opportunity.

Mr. Harley complained much of granting the navy estimates without farther consideration, and recommended it to the ministers to make such terms of peace to America, as should justify her in breaking from France and Spain, should they decline to acquiesce in the matter. The Honourable Gentleman severely reprobated the conduct of those in power, that we had not a better navy, especially as the Noble Lord in the blue ribbon, Lord North, pledged himself to the House, that we should have a navy superior to that of the House of Bourbon.

Mr. North said, it would be very presuming in him to undertake to explain any thing that might have fallen from the Noble Lord, Lord North, the day before; nor did he expect that the Right Honourable Gentleman, Mr. Townshend, would, of all persons, have been capable of mistaking any thing he had said. The Noble Lord, when he said it would be madness to employ some particular naval officers, did not mean to include Sir Robert Harland or Admiral Campbell, but some other officers, in whom, according to the Right Honourable Gentleman's opinion, it would be madness to serve under the present Administration.

The report was then read a second time, without any further opposition.

Sir Robert Smith, the new Member for Colchester, then informed the House, that he had a motion in his hand, with which he would beg leave to trouble them. It was, that the trial of Sir Hugh Palliser might be laid before the House; as the matter between that gentleman and another naval officer was likely to come before them after the holidays, he thought it very proper to have the trial laid before. Last year, he knew, it had been asked for, and refused; but whatever might be the reasons that then operated against it, he thought they were now entirely removed. He should, therefore, move, "That a copy of the minutes of the late Court Martial on Sir Hugh Palliser, with the sentence given, be laid before the House."

Earl Sturzy seconded the motion, not, he said, because he thought that Sir Hugh Palliser was right, or Admiral Keppel was right, or that the Court Martial was right; but because he wished to have the matter properly and thoroughly understood, and the sooner the better. For his part, he was no partisan; he thought unanimity essential to the propriety of the service and the honour of the country, and should be glad to see it brought about.

Admiral Keppel took occasion to observe, that he had been told out of doors, that many things the gentleman, who was Governor of Greenwich Hospital, read the day before, were pointed particularly at him. For his own part, the gentleman read so indistinctly, that many parts of his speech never came to his ears; but if there were any accusatory part in the recollection of the House that had escaped him, he begged they would be pleased to remember them, for he wished to give them an answer, as there was not an action in the whole course of his life that he was afraid of. As to his being on the weak side of the House, he did not regard it; for he looked for justice from the other side, and expected to find it.

Mr. Alderman Sawbridge said, he should not mention the name of Sir Hugh Palliser in his absence, but that what he was going to say contained nothing personal against him. "It was merely an opinion of his he wished to throw out. That gentleman had complained the day before, that the Judges on his court-martial refused to hear him reply; for his part, he saw no irregularity, nor hardship in it. As far as his knowledge went, it was never the custom of any Court of Justice, to allow a prosecutor to reply. He thought he was tolerably well acquainted with the proceedings of courts in criminal cases, and he had never known it to be done. The honourable gentleman said, he had many other things he would wish to touch upon on the same subject, but as it would, in all probability, come regularly before the House, he would defer what he wished to say; or any other observation on the pamphlet that the gentleman had read the day before, and which seemed to have been net in his own hand-writing, if any judgment could be formed from the manner in which he read it."

The motion made by Sir Robert Smith then passed *sub silentio*, and the House adjourned till the next day.

The House is expected to break up in a day or two, and to adjourn to the 22d of January next.

Friday, the 1st instant, her Grace the Duchess of Buccleugh was safely delivered of a daughter, at his Grace's house in London.

On the 7th instant died at Perth, Miss Katharine Wilson, daughter of George Wilson, Esq; of Hilltown.

On Monday last, died here, Lieutenant Lewis Drummond M'Gregory, of the Athol regiment. He was, for several years, employed by the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge, in visiting their schools in the more remote parts of the Highlands, of which, and of the state of those countries, he gave a most faithful and accurate report, which is still of great service to the Society. Few persons, in his station of life, have lived to be more useful, and few have died more regretted.

The Theatre Royal will open on Wednesday next, with the Comedy of *The Provoked Husband*; or, *A Journey to London*.

We hear the Treasury have issued orders for an exact account being made out of the tithes in Scotland, with their value, which fell to the Crown by the abolition of Episcopacy. As there is no prospect that ever Prelacy will be re-established in this country, it is conjectured Government will soon dispose of these tithes to the best advantage. It is therefore apprehended, that no more tacks, or grants of them, will be given away as formerly.

Thursday night, the Society of the Pantheon had under consideration the adjourned debate of the 1st inst. regarding the conduct of Lord George Gordon. The speakers were all in favour of his Lordship, one or two only excepted; and these, it would appear, had spoke more from the desire of making a question of the matter, than from a conviction of any culpability in the behaviour of Lord George. Two of the gentlemen, belonging to the Committee of Correspondence here, distinguished themselves as his warm supporters. One of them, in particular, displayed uncommon abilities, and very spiritedly and satisfactorily answered every charge exhibited against his Lordship by a former speaker. This that gentleman had the candour to acknowledge, when the President proposed to take the sense of the meeting, as is usual, upon such occasions, by putting the vote; declaring that he spoke more for the purpose of speculation than any other motive; and therefore wished, as there did not appear to be above two or three persons present who would give their votes against Lord George, that the meeting should give it as their unanimous opinion, that his Lordship's conduct could not be construed into High Treason. This proposal meeting with the unanimous approbation of a very numerous and polite Assembly, it was adopted accordingly.

The Friendship, Campbell, from Jamaica for Clyde; and the Elizabeth, Wilson, from do. for London, are taken and carried into St Maloes.

They write from Inveraray, that about two weeks ago Alex. M'Alister serjeant in the West Fencible regiment, was incarcerated there. One M'Fadyen, who had been in the serjeant's company at a market, where he was recruiting, was found dead on a dunghill, with sundry wounds in his head, and one of his arms: the serjeant, being the last person known to be in M'Fadyen's company, was apprehended and committed, on suspicion of his giving him the wounds which occasioned his death.

On Wednesday, the Court of Session, upon advising a complaint against a judgment of the freeholders of Ayrshire, determined a point of general importance, which of late has been much agitated in all companies, viz. whether it is necessary for a person claiming to be enrolled at a meeting for election, that his name should be recorded one year preceding the *Test of the Writ* for calling a new Parliament, or if it is sufficient that the infirmament be recorded one year before the day of enrollment.—Their Lordships gave the same decision as in a case upon the same question which occurred in 1755, finding that it was only necessary to be infirm a year before enrollment.

Yesterday, the Court of Session determined a question of great importance. It was an action at the instance of Mr Syme, shipbuilder in Leith, against the honourable Captain Napier. Several of Mr Syme's apprentices had been impressed by order of the Captain, and sent up to London, where they were liberated by order of the Lords of the Admiralty, after writs of *habeas corpus* had been obtained from Lord Mansfield, and the apprentices were sent back to Leith in the Fury sloop of war.—The present action was brought by Mr Syme for himself and the other ship-builders, &c. whose apprentices had been impressed, against Captain Napier, for damages and expences. The Court gave judgment, finding Captain Napier liable in damages and expences.

We are much obliged to the Correspondent who took the trouble of sending us a very minute and particular account of a decision of the Court of Session yesterday, against a gentleman recorded conspicuous in this city, by the part he took in a late political contest. But, as we have all along declared ourselves of no party; and being, besides, well informed the gentleman alluded to means to bring his cause again before the Court, we hope the gentleman, who was so kind as furnish the article, will be pleased to accept this apology for delaying the insertion of it at present.

LEITH SHIPPING.

Dec. 7. Katty, Landals, from Kirkcaldy, with goods.
Robert of Leith, Sharp, from Aberdeen, with goods.
Dec. 8. Betty of Dundee, Lyell, from Dundee, with goods.
Generous Mind, Knight, from Kincle, with ballast.
Elizabeth of Leith, Ramsay, from Hamburg with goods.
Mary of Kincle, Fotheringham, from Longannet, stone.
And a few vessels with coals.

Sailed.

Under convoy of the *Resolution* cutter,
Thomas & Betty of Leith, Little, for Jamaica, with goods.
Betty of Leith, Boyd, for London, with ditto.
James and Margaret, Millar, for Campvere, with lead.
Peggie and Jessie, Brown, for ditto, with ditto.

SALE OF SILKS, CLOTHS, &c.

At DAVID MILNE'S Warehouse, Parliament-Square.

THE STOCK still on hand, to a great amount, of HOPE and MILNE, will now be sold very cheap, for ready money.

D. MILNE is just arrived from London with a very elegant assortment of all the fashionable fancy and plain SILKS, Silver and Gold Tissues, all the variety for Riding Dresses, Riding Hats; and Silk Stockings, as well as 6s. 6d. for Ladies.

CLOTHS, Velvets, Silks for Vests and Breeches, Hats, Silk Stockings, and all the variety for Gentlemen.

LIVERY CLOTHS from 2s. 3d. to 7s. a yard.

BLACK SILKS, and Black Silk Bombazines and Grapes, of the best fabric, as usual; and the New Flannels for Shaws.

Those indebted to Mr Hope personally, or those friends of the Company whose accounts are still unpaid, are earnestly intreated to be so obliging as order payment to Mr Milne, or settle their accounts by bill, making the term of payment agreeable to themselves.

Commissioners from the country properly attended to.

JUST published, *THE VERMIN CATCHER'S COMPANION*, for the benefit of the Public in general, by JAMES ROSS, who, from a number of years practice, and making it his continual study, having also the assistance of the most eminent professors of that art in England, flatters himself, that by publishing this useful art, he shall render himself worthy the public esteem. In this performance he shows how to kill or catch alive all the different species of Rats, and will also show a pattern of Traps or Cages used by him, as a model to any who chuse to have them for their own use in his absence, as he does not chuse to retain this secret for an employment, but to communicate the same to the Public, which will serve to prevent their being imposed upon by ignorant rascals, pretenders to this art.—Commissions to him, post paid, at Mr Ramsay's, Cowgate port, will be punctually attended to, from all parts of Scotland.

PRINTS.

To be PUBLISHED by SUBSCRIPTION,
Two very high-finished PRINTS,
Eighteen Inches by Twenty-two and half,
From Landscapes enriched with Grecian Ruins,
Painted by JOHN TAYLOR, Esq; of Bath.
The price will be One Guinea for the two prints, to be paid on delivery. Copies of the prints may be seen at Mr CREECH's shop; and as soon as a sufficient number are subscribed for, they will be forwarded to him from Bath.

This day is published,
By JOHN BALFOUR and COMPANY,
Their Sale Catalogue for the Year 1781.

A Very Large COLLECTION of BOOKS, (above ten thousand volumes) in the different branches of Literature; particularly a full assortment of English Miscellanies and History, and of the best French authors. The sale begins on Monday the 11th December 1780, and the books, being marked much lower than usual, are only to be sold for ready money.

It is requested, of Gentlemen in the country, when they desire their carriers to call for Catalogues, that they will send a line along with them.

DRAWING.

G. WALKER, at his house Covenant Close, and Scale-stair, cometh, as usual, to teach DRAWING in its branches, viz. Landscapes, Heads, Fruits, and Flowers.—Also, the Elements of Perspective, Architecture and Fortification, with the manner of colouring and Shading.

Public Classes, from eleven till two afternoon.—Evening Classes will be opened for the convenience of those who cannot attend in the forenoon.—Ladies and Gentlemen at separate hours in the public classes.—on may have private lessons at their own lodgings, or at G. Walker's, Covenant Close.—The utility and pleasure derived from their elegant branches of genteel education are obvious.—To youths intended for the army or navy, its many advantages in these departments need not be enumerated.—Specimens of his performance to be seen at Mr Ainslie's Print-shop, at the Cross; and at his own house, Covenant Close, where he will wait on those that wish to know his terms.

A Convenient LODGING, newly fitted up,

in St Andrew's Street, New Town, No. 10, for the accommodation of Boarders or Lodgers. The house contains a dining-room, drawing room, five bed chambers, most of which have light closets.—Any gentleman inclining to board or dine, though not lodged, will be accepted of, upon reasonable terms. Proper attendance will be given.

STOLEN or STRAYED from the Head of

the Horse Wynd, on Tuesday the 3th December, about mid-day, A WHITE POINTER, with a long tail, and several brown spots upon his body, particularly a large one across his shoulder. The Dog had a collar on so much broken, that the owner's name could hardly be read.

Whoever will bring this Dog to William Drysdale's stables, head of the Horse Wynd, shall be handsomely rewarded for his trouble.

RAISINS AND ALMONDS.

JUST now arrived by the Elizabeth, William Ramsay master, and to be sold by JOHN THOMSON junior, Merchant, LEITH,
NEW RAISINS of the SUN, in casks.
NEW MUSCATELL RAISINS, in boxes.
Ditto in jars.
NEW VALENTIA ALMONDS, in casks.
AND
OLD MALAGA WINE, in hogheads.

PETER and FRANCIS FORRESTER, Edin-

burgh, have just now imported, a large Assortment of the best light blue and white PEARL ASHES.

Likewise, a good Assortment of WEED ASHES.

Some very fine DANTZIC HONEY, at 2s. 9d. the pint.

They have on hand, a great choice of RUSSIA SHEETING, Towelling, Diaper, Wine Rubbers.—A little very fine Old Russia SOAP: Grey and spotted FURS, of the best kind.

A SALE OF TEAS AND SPIRITS, &c.

WILLIAM MOFFAT and Co. at their ware-house, north side of the Lawn-market, opposite Liberton's wynd Edinbrough, return their grateful thanks to the public for the generous encouragement they have lately met with, and are happy it is in their power to merit their future favours, having at present a large quantity of goods on hand, of preferable quality, and at more moderate prices than any yet offered to sale, and which they are now selling at the following prices, viz.

Best Bohem Tea, at 3s. 3d. per lb.	Very best ditto, at 7s. 6d.
Congo, at 5s.	Hyson, at 11s.
Fine ditto, at 6s.	Superfine, at 12s.
Shouhong, at 6s. 9d.	

The teas sold Dutch weight.—Sugars at prime cost.

Foreign and British spirits of the very best qualities, that will give universal satisfaction, and on the lowest terms.

Ladies and Gentlemen may depend on receiving the greatest civilities, and their goods carefully sent to their lodgings.

To be SOLD by roup at Drumheugh, upon Thursday the 13th current, THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE in the house of the Honourable Mrs. Watson of Muirhouse, deceased, consisting of Beds, Tables, Chairs, a House Clock, and many other articles of valuable furniture, in good preservation.

The roup to begin at ten o'clock forenoon, and to continue till the whole is sold.

A SCHOOLMASTER WANTED.

THE Town of SELKIRK wants a MASTER for the ENGLISH SCHOOL, who can teach Reading of English, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Mathematics, and Geography. The salary is Eight Pounds Sterling per annum, paid half yearly by the town treasurer.

Selkirk is remarkable for a flourishing Grammar School; and a proper teacher of the above branches of learning, may expect very great encouragement.—Candidates will attend at Selkirk on the first Tuesday of January next, and undergo an examination, when the person found best qualified will be preferred to the school.—Such gentlemen as intend to offer themselves candidates, are desired to lodge certificates of their moral characters, and success in teaching, (if they have been in the practice of teaching) on or before the 25th day of December 1780, with Andrew Henderson town-clerk of Selkirk, from whom they will receive further information as to particulars, upon applying to him for that purpose.

To be SOLD by auction, within John's Coffee-house, Edinbrough, upon Tuesday the 16th of January 1781, between four and five o'clock afternoon.

THE HOUSE

near the foot of Forrester's Wynd, Edinbrough, presently possessed by Mrs. Archer, with the cellar thereto belonging: And another smaller HOUSE, immediately below Mrs. Archer's. These subjects have a well inclosed area, which may be built upon to a certain height, a good separate entry from Bess' wynd, a total immunity from the burden of the roof, and various other advantages and conveniences, which will appear to people who take the trouble of looking at them.

For further particulars, apply to George Forbes writer, Fairholm's house, Edinbrough, who is authorized to conclude a private agreement.

HOUSE IN QUEEN'S STREET.

TO BE SOLD, and entered to as soon as purchasers incline, The HOUSE, OFFICES, and GARDEN in Queen's Street, which belonged to the late ROBERT ORD, Esq; Lord Chief Baron.

The house will be sold as it at present stands, or it may be easily divided into two, by which the eastmost house will consist of three rooms on a flat, and the westmost of two; with great conveniences in the back story.

If the house is thus divided, the garden and offices will be sold together or separately.

For further particulars, enquire at John Wauchope writer to the signet; where may be seen, a plan of the house, with the division proposed.

SALE of LANDS in the County of Forfar.

BY ADJOURNMENT.
UPSET PRICES REDUCED.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse of Edinburgh, on Friday the 9th day of March next, at five o'clock in the afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of KINNORDY and INVERCARITY, lying in the parishes of Kirriemuir, Tannadice, Lentrathen, and Glenisla, and shire of Forfar, the yearly free rent whereof, including the rises which take place in 1780 and 1781, is 1755 l. 13 s. 3 d. Sterling.—There is a great number of services and carriages not rented, which, at the ordinary conversions, would amount to about 50 l. sterling per annum; and in 1782, and three following years, additional rises come on to the extent of about 35 l.

The lands lie mostly contiguous, in the rich and agreeable country of Strathmore, about three miles from Forfar, nine from Brechin, and much the same distance from Cupar of Angus, all good market towns.

The estate is very extensive and improveable, having inexhaustible moor and moss; the first of which, for many years past, has produced about 200 l. the last about 50 l. per annum; and the demand is increasing, the moor for season 1780 having produced 370 l. There is a large improveable moor in the neighbourhood of the moor; of which, on a legal division, the greatest part will fall to this estate. The mains of Kinnordy and Invercarity are inclosed with stone dykes, or ditches and hedges; and there is both at Kinnordy and Invercarity a great deal of thriving planting of different ages, and a good deal of it fit for cutting.

There is an excellent mansion-house at Kinnordy, fit to accommodate any family, with a complete set of offices entirely new; a large kitchen garden, and good pigeon-house.

The lands hold partly of the Crown, entitling the proprietor to two votes at elections for members of Parliament, and partly of subjects superior, for payment of small feu-duties. The proprietor has right to the tithes of all the lands, except two small parcels; and of one of these the tithes are valued.

The estate will be exposed to sale either in cumulo, at 41,000 l. sterling, or in the following LOTS, at the upset prices after specified.

LOT I.

The Mains and Manor-place of KINNORDY, with the policy, garden, and offices; the Lands of Little Inchcaulaway-end, Catlawburn, Meikle Mill, and Mill-Lands; the lands of Clockmill, Balbradie, Lockdrum, Mid-brace, Ballardrae, Cowhawk, Meikle Cramond Inch, and Mossie Parks, whereof the free rent, including 11 l. of rises in 1780 and 1781, with 200 l. for moor, 50 l. for moss, and 19 l. 14 s. 9 d. for feu-duties, is 868 l. 16 s. 5 d. besides a farther rise of 10 l. 7 s. 5 d. which comes on in 1782, and 3 l. 6 s. 8 d. in 1784. The upset price to be 19,500 l.

On the Mains is a great deal of planting, valued above 1400 l. besides about 300 acres of Clunc-Hill, inclosed, and planted in a very thriving way, and valued at 15 l. per annum, but not rented.

The lands lie in the parish of Kirriemuir, and hold of a subject superior, for payment of a small feu-duty; but superiorities in the parish of Tannadice, to the extent of a freehold qualification, will be disposed to the purchaser of this lot.

LOT II.

The MAINS of INVERCARITY, with the towers, fortalices, and inclosures; the lands of Crief, and hill thereof; parks of Lintlay, and Birkhill, Corn-mill and Lint-mill, Mill-lands, Sparrowdrum, Greenmyre, Mithouf, and Wester Shealhill, lying in the parish of Kirriemuir; And the lands of Turfachie, Drumhead, Well-bank, Cossacks, and Dampark, with the Corn-mill and Waulk-mill, lying in the parish of Tannadice, opposite to Invercarity, whereof the yearly free-rent, including the rises in 1780 and 1781, is 475 l. 18 s. 3 d. The upset price to be 10,700 l.—The lands lie in a fine sporting country, and have a great deal of thriving planting on them, (whereof a considerable part is just now fit for cutting), exceeding 1500 l. sterling in value, and a right of salmon fishing on the South Esk for above a mile on both sides of the river. At the junction of the Esk, Prosen, and Carity, stands the old castle, which, with some additions, would accommodate a private family. The situation is remarkably beautiful and romantic, and commands an extensive prospect of the frith down to Brechin and Montrose.—The lands hold partly of the Crown, entitling to a freehold-qualification, and partly of a subject superior, for a small feu-duty. And the rental rises 16 l. 6 s. 8 d. in 1782, and the three following years.

LOT III.

MEAMS, Milln thereof, and Mill-lands, Balnagarro, Chapelton, Dykefide, and Caldhame, whereof the yearly free-rent, including the rises in 1780 and 1781, is 203 l. 9 s. 4 d. sterling, and it rises 5 l. more in 1782. The upset price to be 4700 l.

On this lot is a thriving plantation of about 36 Scots acres of ground. The lands are very improveable, lie near the moor, and the thriving village of Kirriemuir, and hold of a subject superior for payment of a small feu-duty.

LOT IV.

The lands of OVER and NETHER MEGBIES, in the parish of Kirriemuir, the free-rent whereof is 80 l. 6 s. 4 d. and the upset price to be 2000 l.—The lands are of an excellent soil, in the neighbourhood of moor, and have a large improveable property moor adjacent to them, not rented. The markets of Kirriemuir stand there; tent-meal is drawn by the proprietor, and his tenants pay no custom.

LOT V.

The Lands of EASTER COULL, and Sir John Ogilvy's part of the Lands of BALINTORE, Westertown, Langdrum, and Burnside, lying in the parish of Lentrathen; the free rent whereof is 33 l. 9 s. 6 d. Also, an heritable right and tack of the Earl of Air's part of Balintore, redeemable on payment of 2000 merks Scots. To be exposed together at 1050 l. The lands afford excellent pasture, are of considerable extent, and very improveable. They are to hold feu of the purchaser of lot I. for payment of 6 pence Scots feu-duty.

LOT VI.

Lands of WESTMILL of GLENISLA, and milln thereof, Dalnacloch, Easter and Wester Ward, and Dalchally, lying in the parish of Glenisla, whereof the free rent is 48 l. 9 s. 11 d. and the upset price is to be 1100 l. They lie in the mouth of the Highlands, in a fine sporting country, and very proper for goat whey quarters, having a small slated dwelling-house lately repaired. They hold of a subject superior for payment of a small feu-duty.

LOT VII.

NEWTOWN PARKS, being fourteen in number, Little Park, Quarry, and Whammond's Foulds, whereof the yearly free-rent is 105 l. 14 s. 4 d. and the upset price is to be 2500 l.—These inclosures lie hard by the town of Kirriemuir, on the declivity of the hill, have a beautiful exposure to the south; and might be fenced and built on to great advantage, there being an excellent free-stone quarry in one of the inclosures, plenty of good water, and clumps of thriving firs belonging to them.

Persons inclining a private bargain between and the day of sale, may apply to Alexander Farquharson, accountant in Edinburgh, or to John Gordon clerk to the signet, in whose hands the title-deeds, articles of sale, and measurement of the lands may be seen.

The overicer at Kinnordy will shew the house and different lots of the estate.

DAVID AINSLIE'S CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of DAVID AINSLIE, meller, and late brewer, at Collinton, immediately to lodge exact states of their debts, with the vouchers, and oaths on the verity, in the hands of William Lamb Upholsterer in Edinburgh, trustee for the said creditors; so that he may prepare a scheme of division of the funds recovered. With certification, that those who shall fail to lodge their claims betwixt and Monday the first day of January next, will be cut off from any share of the present funds; and the creditors may call at the shop of the said William Lamb on Friday the 5th January, in order to receive their respective dividends.

Not to be repeated.

NOTICE

To the DEBTORS of the deceased Mr ROBERT ANDERSON, Seed-merchant in Edinburgh.

WHEREAS soon after the decease of the said Mr Robert Anderson, which happened in the end of February last, an advertisement was published in the news-papers, requesting those indebted to him, previous to the copartnership with Anderson, Lellie, and Company, which took place in December 1778, to make payment of their debts to John Tawie writer in Edinburgh, who was alone authorised to call in and discharge the same. And, thereafter, circular letters were sent to the same purpose: But very few of the debtors have made payment; therefore this public intimation is given, That the said John Tawie has received orders to insist in actions against all those whose debts are outstanding, without respect of persons, if payment is not made betwixt and the 6th January next.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JAMES GORDON jun. late Wine-merchant in Leith, now residing at Springfield.

THE said Creditors are desired, betwixt and the 25th day of December next, to lodge their respective claims against the said James Gordon, and oaths on the verity thereof, with John Tawie writer in Edinburgh, their trustee; with this certification, that such of the creditors who shall not comply with this order will be excluded from drawing any share of the funds that may then be recovered, and the trustee will proceed instantly to divide the same among those who have produced their grounds of debt sufficiently authenticated.

Not to be repeated.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of ROBERT GORDON, late Baker in Edinburgh.

THE said CREDITORS are desired to meet by themselves, or deors authorized to act for them, within John's Coffee-house in Edinburgh, on Wednesday next, the 13th of December, at 12 o'clock noon, in order to take matters of importance into consideration.

JUDICIAL SALE.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, under authority of the Court of Session, upon Thursday the 11th day of December next, betwixt the hours of 2 and 4 afternoon, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, in presence of the Lord Ordinary on the bills for the time,

A Commodious LODGING or DWELLING-HOUSE, being the fourth story of the great Tenement of land lying at the foot or north end of Wardrop's Court, in Edinburgh, consisting of six rooms and a kitchen, with cellars, garrets, and other conveniences; commanding an agreeable and extensive prospect to the north; as the same is presently possessed by Mrs Drummond. The proven rental of this house is 22 l. sterling; and the upset price put thereon by the Lords is 200 l. sterling.

The articles and conditions of roup, with the title-deeds, are to be seen in the office of Mr Alexander Ross deputy clerk of session; or in the hands of William Tytler writer to the signet.



For LONDON, THE KING GEORGE,

WILLIAM MARSHALL, junior Master, is taking in goods at the birth in Leith harbour, and will sail with the first convoy.

This ship has good accommodation for passengers.

The Master to be spoke with at the British Coffee-house, at Change hours; mornings and evenings at his house, Leith: This ship delivers at Hawley's Wharf.



For LONDON, THE LOVELY MARY,

WILLIAM BEATSON, Master, Now lying in Leith harbour, taking in goods, and will sail with the first convoy.

The Master to be spoke with, at Change hours, at the Exchange Coffee-house, or at his house, head of Queen-street, Leith.

N. B. The above ship has neat accommodation for passengers, and the best of usage may be depended on.



At London for Leith, THE UNITED GROCERS,

HENRY BEATSON, MASTER, lying at Hawley's Wharf, taking in goods for Leith, Edinburgh, and all places adjacent to the Frith of Forth, to be delivered at Leith; and will sail with first convoy.

This ship has excellent accommodation for passengers.

Letters on business, directed to the master, at the Edinburgh Coffee-house, No. 1. Sweeting's Alley, will be carefully attended to; or Mess. Hawley's and Down for the Master.

For Montego Bay, Lucea, and Green Island, JAMAICA, The Ship MARY, William Walkinshaw Master, now lying at Greenock, is ready to take on board goods, and will be clear to sail by the middle of December next.

The Mary is a fine large vessel, sails very fast, carries 12 eighteen pounder Carronades, and 4 long nine pounders, and will be well manned.

For freight or passage, apply to Somervell, Gordon, and Co. merchants in Glasgow, or the master at Greenock.

N. B. Two good Ploughmen, and two House-carpenters are wanted for an Estate in Jamaica. Good wages will be given.—Apply as above.



To be SOLD by public sale in Bristol, on Friday the 22d current, The Ship EARL of GLENCAIRN, British built, about 250 tons burden, and only two years old, with her guns, stores, and other materials, as she lies in the port of Bristol.

Inventory and terms of sale to be seen, by applying to Mr John Lane merchant in Bristol, or Robert Sinclair and Company, Greenock.



To be SOLD at Plymouth, by public roup, on Thursday the 28th December current, The Sloop HOPE, a Hull built vessel, would carry three keels or 10 of coals, on seven feet water; sails without ballast, and is exceedingly well found. In a late storm the met with some damage, which may be repaired for fifty or sixty pounds.

Apply for further particulars to Mess. Renton and Home, Eyemouth, or Mr Arthur Byron in Berwick.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG,

COPPERSMITH AND BRAZIER, WEST BOW, EDINBURGH, HAS just now got home, A proper Assortment of LIGHT PATENT CAST IRON POTS, PANS, and BOILERS, which he sells upon as reasonable terms as any other person in town. Likewise takes in exchange, Old Copper, Brass, or Pewter, and tins them again when needful, as it must of course wear off them as soon as off copper.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG continues, as formerly, to carry on all sorts of Copper and Brazery Work; and hopes for the continuance of his former friends.

N. B. Commissions from the country will be punctually answered.

WHEREAS, upon the Dissolution of the Co-

partnership betwixt STODDART and FAIRBAIN, Wine-merchants in Edinburgh, which lately took place, an advertisement was published in the papers, requesting those indebted to the Company to make payment of their debts to William Balderston, writer to the signet, who was alone empowered to call in and discharge the same: And thereafter, circular letters were sent to the same purpose;—notwithstanding whereof, very few of the debtors have made payment.—NOTICE is therefore given, That the said William Balderston has received orders to insist in actions against all those whose debts are outstanding, without respect of persons, unless payment is made betwixt and the first of January next.

INVERARY INN.

THE INN at INVERARY, possessed by John Buchanan, consisting of 17 fire rooms, 7 light closets, a large convenient kitchen, 7 bed-stands in the garrets for servants, and three apartments for lumber, three good cellars, with many other conveniences; stabling for 28 horses, two shades for carriages, a byre, and hen-house; with two gardens, three grass parks, and hay furnished at the stable-door for 3 d. per stone, from the 15th August to 1st January; and at 4 d. per stone from 1st January to 15th August.

Part of the furniture will be let with the house, viz. five press beds, 5 chests of drawers, 6 square folding tables, 18 small ditto, 3 dozen leather-bottomed chairs, 94 dozen timber-bottomed ditto, grates, fenders, &c.

For further particulars, apply to James Ferrier writer to the signet, Edinburgh, or to Donald Campbell chamberlain of Argyll, at Inverary. None but such as can bring proper recommendations need apply.

FARMS in ROXBURGH-SHIRE to LET.

TO be LET, for such a number of years as can be agreed upon, and entered to at the term of Whitsunday first, The whole lands and BARONY of BELCHIE, lying in the parish of Ancrum, and county of Roxburgh, consisting of 1200 acres, or thereby of arable ground.

These lands are presently let in three separate farms, besides the mill and mill-lands, which contain 151 acres; but the divisions are now to be altered, and will comprehend more or less, as tenants incline.

For further particulars, apply to John Carr, Esq; of , the proprietor, or William Riddle writer to the signet.—Thomas Smith, Mr Carr's overicer at Cavers, will show the ground, and point out the proposed divisions.

SALE OF A GARDEN.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, upon Monday the 11th day of December current, betwixt the hours of twelve and two afternoon, within the house of Mrs Johnston vintner at Dalkeith,

That Garden called WALDIEFIELD, lying six miles south from Edinburgh, upon the turnpike-road leading from Edinburgh to Newbattle, with the house, stable, &c. built thereon.

The garden consists of about three Scots acres and a half, has been many years used as such, and is well stocked with fruit-trees, gooseberry and currant bushes, strawberries, and every other article necessary for a mail garden. It is of an excellent soil, and in good heart; is well inclosed and sheltered, and lies upon a bank sloping to the south. The entry to be immediately.

The conditions of roup, with the progress of writs, are in the hands of William Charles Craigie writer to the signet.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by judicial roup, within the Parliament or New Session House, Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills for the time, upon Wednesday the 20th day of December next, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon,

THE REMAINING LOTS of

The Lands and Estate of DALDERSE, with the Pertinents, in the parish of Falkirk and shire of Stirling, viz.

LOT II. The LANDS possessed by Andrew Hart, (formerly James Thomson) John Baad, William Watson; and the Mill possessed by George Potter. The upset price will be 4437 l. 13 s. 9 d.

LOT IV. The FARMS possessed by John Finlayson, William Wile, (formerly Mr Gaffoigne), John Ranken, and John Sands. The upset price will be 2995 l. 16 s. 5 d.

LOT V. The LANDS possessed by James Smith (formerly John and James Scrymgeours) and Robert Walker. The upset price 2486 l. 19 s. 6 d.

The whole of these lands hold of the Crown. The lands are of a rich soil, are pleasantly situated betwixt the town of Falkirk and the river Carron, the Great Canal running through the middle of them.

The articles and conditions of roup, with the title-deeds, are to be seen in the hands of James Ferrier writer to the signet, or Alexander Ross deputy-clerk of Session.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

LANDS in the WEST of FIFE.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the British Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 13th December 1780, at five o'clock afternoon,

The LANDS of NORTHER STRATHRUDIE, with the tithes and pertinents thereof, lying within the parish of Auchtermuir, and shire of Fife, within four miles of Kirkcaldie and Kington. These lands consist of about 128 Scots acres of good land, mostly arable, and partly inclosed, very capable of improvement at a small expense, lying all quite contiguous, with straight marches, having an easy declivity towards Boglochty, and Smooth Surface; and having been sometime in the natural possession of the proprietor, considerable progress has been made towards the improvement, and lies in the near neighbourhood of coal, lime, and free stone. These lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in the cess-books at 124 l. 12 s. Scots.

The purchasers entry to be as at Martinmas last, who is to have right to the rents and profits for crop 1781; the price to be payable at Whitsunday next, and to bear interest from the term of entry.

The progress of writs and conditions of sale to be seen in the hands of Thomas Rattray writer in Edinburgh; and the grounds will be shown by the servants on the farm.

LANDS in MID LOTHIAN TO BE SOLD.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the British Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 29th December next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

The Lands of LEITHHEAD, comprehending the Inn and forty acres of land set therewith, known by the name of "Little Vantage", lying in the parish of Kirknewton, and county of Edinburgh.

The Lands in whole consist of about 260 acres, are of good soil, and near the means of improvement. There is upon the lands a neat mansion-house, lately built, and fit to accommodate a pretty large family; and the whole, which is in the natural possession of the proprietor, except forty acres set along with the Inn, may be entered to at Martinmas 1781.

The premises are situated twelve measured miles west of Edinburgh, on the great road leading from thence to Lanark and other parts of that county, as well as the shire of Ayr.

For further particulars, apply to James Sommers writer in Edinburgh, or to James Gordon at Craigie, who will show a plan and survey of the lands, and who have power to conclude a bargain.